BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1811. [NUMBER 974.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Register of Sums deposited in the General Treasury at Bombay, on Account of the Estates of Military Persons deceased, to the 30th April 1811 also, of those transferred, discharged and remaining unclaimed, under this date.

DATE WHEN DEPOSITED.	BY WHOM DEPOSITED,	ON ACCOUNT OF WHOSE ESTATES,	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1806 Dec. 16th	Lieutenant Colonel Doolan Commandant of the 1st Battalion Native Infantry,	The Estate of the late Lieutenant John Robinson of the same Corps, —	800 0 00	
15th	Captain John Dufty, of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry,	Ditto James Castle, Conductor of Ordnance and Stores at Cannanore according to an account delivered by Captain Dufty, —	89 3 10	
1807 Feb. 20th	John Robinson Town Adjutant	Ditto Lieutenant J. Gibs[illegible] of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, —	175 3 22	Remaining unclaimed under this date.
1809 June 20th	Major Robert Lewis, Commandant of Marine Battalion.	Ditto Ensign Thomas Brown, of the said Corps,	47 1 95	
Oct. 13th	Lieutenant Colonel Holmes,	Ditto Captain Armstrong,	2798 2 26	
Nov. 9th	Lieut. Colonel John Baillie,	Ditto Capt. Lieut. Shewcraft of Artillery.	436 3 17	Paid 8th February 1811, to James Malone Corporal of Bombay Artillery Aeministrator.
1810 April 17th	Thomas White Military Pay-master Gen.	Ditto Sub Conductor Jordon,	1,002 0 00	
June 20th	Saville Marriott Garrison Pay-master,	Ditto Ramsing deceased late a Naique inthe 2d Battalion of the 7th Regiment, N. I.	363 0 00	
Sept. 14th	M. Kennedy Town Major,	Ditto Lieut. Col. McDonald, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry,	682 2 80	Remains unclaimed under this date.
1811 Feb. 1st	Brigadier General Malcolm	Ditto Captain N. P. Grant of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry.	676 1 71	
	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Cornet Fotheringham of the 4th Regiment Madras N. C.	1295 0 0	Paid the 5th april 1811, to William Kennedy Register and Administrator.
March	21st Capt. Hull Commanding 1st) 4. N. Reg.	Ditto Lieut. Hurst of the same Corps	561 2 70	Remaining unclaimed under this date.
April	22d Ditto—Ditto	Ditto Ensign W. K. Graves of Ditto	780 0 0	

BOMBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
30th April, 1811.

ERRORS EXCEPTED,
J. ELPHINSTON,—*Accountant General.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPT. M'CLINTOCK having taken charge of the Effects of the late Lieutenant GEORGE WALTER, of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. agreeably to the Articles of War, has placed the Balance of Two Hundred and Forty Rupees arising from the sale of his Effects &c. after deducting Regimental Debts, & Servant's Wages, into the Hands of the Sub Treasurer of Bombay.

Bombay, 3d May 1811.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

AT Mr. DE FARIA'S Godowns Nesbitt Lane, an excellent stock of Old and Genuine Wines of different ages, which he can recommend with confidence.

MADEIRA from the Houses of *Monteiro, Oliveira* and *Malheiros* viz.

		Per Pipe	Quarter	per Dozen.
Old Madeira	Rs.	800	205	28
Ditto less age,		700	180	25
Ditto, ditto,		600	155	23
Ditto, ditto,		500	130	20
Lisbon very old,		450	117	
Port from Oporto in 5 Quarter large Cask,		650	135	

Bombay, 27th April 1811.

Baxter, Son & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 6th Instant, WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
IN MEADOWS STREET.

A CONSIGNMENT of Europe Turbans printed on Jaconat Muslin, imported per Marchioness of Exeter, on account of the concerned. Also, Sundry Articles of Household Furniture, Some bottled Beer, &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock will be put up a Buggy with Acheen Poney and Harness, several other Horses &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—BAXTER, SON and Co. have received a few Elegant Dresses, and Ladies Caps. from the Isle of France which are now Exposed for Sale on Commission at their Rooms.

Bombay, 4th May 1811.

NURSUNGJEE CAWASJEE,

BEG leave to inform to the Public, that he will expose to sale at the Parsee Bazar, Shop No. 46, on Monday the 6th Instant, very best CREAM CHEESES, of two sorts hard and soft the former one will serve for a long time. These Cheeses have been lately invented by him.

THE Commissioners appointed to conduct a Public Entertainment to be given by the Government of this Presidency to His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable JOHN ABERCROMBY, in commemoration of the conquest of the Mauritius by the Force under His Excellency's Command; request the favor of the Company of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's & of the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, Military and Marine Services to celebrate that happy and important event on the evening of the 20th of this month at the temporary Building erected on the Esplanade for that purpose.

F. WARDEN,
S. WILSON,
W. NEWNHAM.

BOMBAY,
3d May, 1811.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27th APRIL 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that His Majesty's 65th Regiment be brought on the strength of the Army of this Establishment, from the 1st January 1811.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27th APRIL 1811.

The Governor in Council has had the satisfaction to receive from Lieutenant Colonel East a dispatch announcing the Capture by storm, and the restoration to its lawful Chieftain, of the Fortress of Chya, a dependency of the Raja of Poorbunder, (who had lately fought and obtained the protection of the Honorable Company) and which had been usurped by his son Prethee Raiye.

The moderation, judgement, and perseverance manifested by Lieutenant Colonel East, in the execution of his orders, to induce Prethee Raiye to return to his duty towards his Parent; previously to resorting to measures of compulsion, the skill and affiduity of Captain Hardy, and the detail of Artillery under his Command in so early effecting a breach in that small, but strong Fort, after every attempt of conciliation had failed; and the spirit and gallantry displayed by Major Cheyne of his Majesty's 47th Regiment, and the Officers and men composing the storming party, in it's reduction, are entitled to the Governor in Council's highest commendation and applause.

The Governor in Council views alſo with ſentiments equal approbation the favorable mention made by Lieutenant Colonel Eaſt of the conduct of Captain Elwood, of Lieutenant Irvine Line Adjutant and of Lieutenants Dumareſq and Manſon; and of the zeal and gallantry of the whole of the Officers and Men of the Detachment in the performance of this important ſervice.

It will afford much ſatisfaction to Government, to learn that Lieutenants Dumareſq and Manſon have recovered from the wounds they received in the meritorious diſcharge of their profeſſional duty, on the occaſion of the aſſault of the Fort of Chya; and it is truſted that the effect of the impreſſive example, in the inſtance of the neceſſary Reduction of that ſtrong hold; will operate as a ſalutary warning to the remaining adherents of the misguided ſon of Hallajee the Regent of the Poribunder ſtate, and induce them to evacuate the Fort of Serſeria ſtill in their uſurped occupancy without occaſioning the farther effuſion of blood.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28, APRIL 1811.

The conduct of the Detachment of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, under the command of Captain Imlack, on foreign ſervice to the Iſles of France, for a period of nearly two years, has been reported to the Governor in Council to have been marked on all occaſions, by a promptitude and willingneſs to meet the exigencies of the novel ſervice on which they were engaged; and frequently under circumſtances of great privation of their ordinary comforts highly creditable to them as men, while their characters as ſoldiers have been conſpicuous for good order and gallantry.

As a mark of the ſenſe entertained by Government of the meritorious conduct of this detachment during the period of its employment in a foreign Country; the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that one months full pay and Field allowances be preſented to the European and Native Officers and Privates of the detail in queſtion.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Governor.

The Eliza Captain Babcock, arrived yeſterday from the Gulph of Perſia having left Buſſora on the 7th April. We are happy to have it in our power to ſtate that ſhe brings a confirmation of the news of Maſſena's retreat, which commenced on the 14th of November.

The intelligence from Lord Wellington reaches only to the 15th November.

By a letter from Cadiz of the 27th November it appears that, on the 15th Nov, the head quarters of the Engliſh were at Alenquer, the place at which the French head quarters were on the 3d November.—It was not aſcertained preciſely in whatdirection the retreat of the French was conducted. We have already in a former extra noticed that they proceeded in two columns, the one towards Santarem and Thomar and the other in the direction of the road that leads to Lyria. It is obſerved, that in caſe they follow the courſe of the Tagus the paſſage of the river Zezere muſt be attended with conſiderable difficulty, both on account of the ſteep and rugged banks and becauſe the ſtream had lately carried away the bridge of Punkette. It ſeems probable that Maſſena will endeavor to retire upon Almeida and Cividad Rodrigo, where it appears that a reinforcement of 10,000 men and a convoy of proviſions had arrived from France.

The news from Spain reaches down to the ſecond week in November. A deſultory and harraſſing warfare ſtill continued to be waged with encreaſing ſpirit effect in every part of the country. While on the ſide of Figueras a party of Spaniſh troops had entered France and burned a French town.

On the 28th of October the Cortes who had aſſembled in the Iſla de Leon had changed the Regency of the kingdom and appointed the following perſons to conſtitute a new Regency, viz.

Lieutenant General Don Joaquim Blake.
Don Pedro Agar, director of Marine Academies.
Don Gabriel de Cirear, Governor of Carthagena.

General Blake and Don Gabriel de Circar being abſent, the Marquis of Caſtello and Don Joze Maria Piney were appointed to execute the office till their arrival.

The Cortez commenced their operations on the 24th September by ſwearing to preſerve the religion, the integrity and independence of Spain and the royal power, as well as to eſtabliſh on his throne their captive King Ferdinand 7th and not to enter into any negotiation with the enemy upon any other terms.

They propoſe to augment the regular army from 160,000 to 250000 men, which was expected to be accompliſhed by January. This force is excluſive of 50,000 men fighting in detached bodies in the interior of the country.

They have named an extra commiſſion for the immediate trial of all perſons impriſoned for any offence whatever and for preventing impriſonment in future without due cauſe aſſigned. A ſpirited debate on the Liberty of the Preſs took place in the Cortez, which laſted five days. The principal oppoſition to it aroſe on the part of the Clergy, who were afraid that it would lead to the introduction of the reformed religion into Spain. To conciliate them, the freedom of the Preſs was reſtricted to the diſcuſſion of political queſtions.

The enemy's ſhells and hot ſhot from the oppoſite battery at the Catalina, fly over the ſhipping in Cadiz harbour and have already (October 5,) obliged the Admiral to change his poſition.

Whatever may be the reſult of the preſent conteſt it is doubtleſs an intereſting ſpectacle to behold the aſſembled delegates of the nation calmly laying the foundation of future liberty, whilſt the Cannon of the enemy is roaring around them.

Francfort Journals to the 7th December have been received.

We have been moſt kindly favored with a peruſal of them from the 24th October, to the 7th December.

They are unuſually deſtitute of intereſt. We have however ſelected a few extracts and given a few heads of the intelligence which they contain.

The French accounts of the operations of Portugal reach only to the 3d November.

The lateſt accounts from Lord Wellington's army in the Francfort Journals are of the 3d November from Pero Negro,—Lord W. writes that the enemy then had a ſtrong corps, particularly of Cavalry, between Punhette and Santaram on the banks of the Tagus; and that they had thrown ſome troops on the other ſide of the Zezere below Punhete with a view of reconnoitering the roads in that direction and the ford near Abrantes,—and that they were preparing materials for a bridge at Santarem and Barguinha.

His lordſhip detached General Fane with the cavalry and infantry to the left Bank of the Tagus to obſerve the enemy's motions, his Lordſhip obſerves that the only proviſions acceſſible to the French were what they could find in the towns they immediately occupied; the reſt of the country being completely deſtitute.

The garriſon of Pineche and Obedos as well as the Engliſh Cavalry were carrying on a deſtructive kind of petty warfare in the rear of the enemy's right,—while the great road of Coimbra and Lyria was occupied by Colonel Wilſon's corps.

Letters from Extramadura of the 27th October mention that the Corps of Marſhall Mortier was at Seville with a great number of ſick.

The Parliament was again adjourned on the 15th November for fifteen days longer. The motion was oppoſed in the Houſe of Commons but on a diviſion the numbers appeared for it 345 againſt it 58.

The Lively frigate was loſt on the 10th Auguſt near Malta, the crew were ſaved.

It is ſaid that a negotiation is on foot between the preſent adminiſtration and Lord Sidmouth and his friends. In the event of this ſucceeding Lord Sidmouth would be Preſident of Council and Mr. Bathurſt would ſucceed Mr. Ryder as Secretary for the Home Department.

An expedition under the command of Lord Blaney which left Gibraltar on the 24th October for the relief of Malaga has failed with the loſs of 400 men taken priſoners, toge her with Lord Blaney, Major Grant and other Officers.

The expedition conſiſted of two 74's, 4 frigates and 3 brigs with 4 gun boats and 7 tranſports,—with 5000 men, compoſed of the 82d and 89th Regiments and a Spaniſh Regiment. The enemy took 5 pieces of cannon.

PARIS, 25th November.

Cardinal Maury the Archbiſhop of Paris has ordered public prayers in conſequence of the pregnancy of the Empreſs.

The Francfort Journals contain the French account of the action at Buſaco, in which they ſay they had 200 men killed and from 12 to 1500 wounded and add that the loſs of the enemy muſt at leaſt have been as conſiderable! General Simon was taken priſoner. They acknowledge that by a mal-entendue and in conſequence of ſome falſe movements of the corps of obſervation the military hoſpital at Coimbra containing about 15 or 1600 ſick and wounded, was taken by a body of miſerable Portugueſe Militia amounting to about 2000 men!

LONDON, 23d November.

Bulletins relative to the Kings health 22d at night. No change has taken place in the ſtate of his Majeſty ſince this morning.

23d, His Majeſty has had a bad night, and the fever has increaſed this morning.

Berlin, 13th November,—They have publiſhed here the following order.

His Majeſty intending to co-operate in the moſt efficacious manner for carrying into effect the meaſures relative to the Continental Syſtem, has reſolved to carry into execution throughout his kingdom, the Decree of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, which ordains that all Goods and Merchandize of Engliſh manufacture ſhall be burned, we make known by theſe preſents, this Royal edict, and that the orders neceſſary for its execution have been iſſued throughout the kingdom.

Berlin, 9th November 1810.

Plymouth, 24th November.—The Narciſſus frigate the Hon'ble Captain Aylmer, has arrived here, ſhe was towed in by the Amazon, having been diſmaſted in a gale of wind.

On the night of the 2d inſtant,—the Narciſſus, the Conflict gun brig with ſeveral other veſſels of war a Spaniſh frigate and a brig of war were at anchor in the Bay of Santona. They were part of the diviſion under the orders of Commodore Mends who was on board the Arethuſa. A landing was intended for the purpoſe of getting poſſeſſion of the town of St. Antonio.

At midnight a violent gale came on, moſt of the veſſels parted their cables and ran foul each other, the Spaniſh frigate drove againſt the Narciſſus and carried away her bowſprit; and muſt have ſunk her had they not cut away all the maſts of the Narciſſus by which means ſhe got clear,—the Spaniſh frigate afterwards got foul of the Spaniſh gun brig, they were both driven on the Rocks and daſhed to pieces,—all the crews periſhed to the number of 600, except the Captain of the brig and 2 men belonging to the frigate.

His Majeſty's brig Conflict, after the gale had ſomewhat diminiſhed drove on ſhore.

Admiral Galloway ſucceeds Sir Samuel Hood in command of the Mediterranean on Sir Samuel going to the Eaſt Indies.

30th September, at Newport in the Iſle of Wight a diſturbance took place between the Corps of the Duke of Brunſwick and the Eaſt India Company's Recruits, both parties fired on each other; one man was killed and two wounded,—it was not without much difficulty they were diſarmed; this quarrel originated from the Recruits imitating the Germans in their Singing.

An Officer attached to the Staff of the army under Sir John Stuart and enjoying the confidence of that General has been arreſted and ſent to England on a charge of correſponding with Murat.

His Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince (Marſhall Bernadotte) has embraced the Lutheran Religion at Stockholm; he made public profeſſion of his faith and underwent examination by Dr. Lindholm.

The Tribunal of Juſtice at Stockholm has reported that there was no plot againſt the life of the late hereditary Prince of Sweden; that his death was not the effect of poiſon, but the conſequence of a conſtitutional malady and that of courſe the ſuſpicions which had been entertained againſt the Counte de Perſen and his ſiſter the Counteſſe Piper were altogether groundleſs.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

April 27th Arrived Grab Cadery, Naquadah Carror, from Tellicherry.

29th Sailed H. M. ſhip Doris, W. J. Lye Eſq. Captain to Bengal.

May 1ſt Ditto H. C. Schooner Zephyr, Lieut. T. Blaſt, to Tellicherry.

CALCUTTA.

APRIL 12.

On Tueſday accounts were received in town of the arrival of the ſhip Marianne, Captain Leal, from Manilla the 27th February. The Marianne touched at Malacca and Penang, and ſailed from the latter port on the 10th ultimo.

By this opportunity, the following paſſengers have arrived.

The Reverend P. Mengnet,
Merchants, John Reuly, Eſq.
Lewis Barretto, Eſq.
Mr. Antonio Pereda,
Mr. Lewis Coll,
Mr. Balthazar Mier,
Mr. Ramon Zuniga.

AND

Mr. George Gordon, Mariner.

When off the Anambas Iſlands, the Marianne fell in with and ſpoke His Majeſty's ſhip Belliqueux, Capt. Byng, giving convoy to the homeward bound China fleet all well. The Belliqueux intended to paſs through the ſtraits of Sunda.

A valuable ſhip of 300 tons, named the Ramoncitta, belonging to the Phillipine company, was deſpatched from Manilla, for this port, a ſhort time previous to the departure of the Marianne, and may be looked for hourly.

The Ruſſel, formerly of this port, and purchaſed on account of the Phillipine company, was loaded, and expected to ſale for Acapulco, a ſhort time after the Marianne.

The Cape Packet, belonging to this port, ſailed from Manilla the beginning of February, bound to Amboyna.

A Spaniſh ſhip named the Mexicador, ſailed ſome days before the Marianne, for Madras.

The commercial report received by the Marianne, from Manilla, we have the ſatisfaction to find, is extremely favorable. Piece goods bore a high price, with the proſpect of farther amendment. The moſt profound tranquillity prevailed throughout the colony. The lateſt intelligence, which had reached the ſettlement from Europe, was of very old date; nor had any account of the recent changes in the weſtern hemiſphere, found its way to diſturb the peace of the inhabitants.

On her paſſage down the China ſea, the Marianne ſpoke the Hon'ble Company's cruizer ———. Capt. Maughan, from China.

The Aurora, Capt. Glaſs, expected from the eaſtward, had not reached Malacca or Penang, at the period of the Marianne's departure.

Tidings of the Aurora and Mornington, may be looked for daily.

The Marianne, we underſtand, was becalmed no leſs than twelve ſucceſſive days, between Penang and the Sand-heads.

We are concerned to learn, that the Spaniſh ſhip Ramoncitta, juſt arrived from Manilla, and noticed in a preceding paragraph, whilſt on her paſſage up the river, got aſhore, nearly oppoſite to Fort Mornington, and that conſiderable apprehenſions are entertained for her ſafety.

The Ramoncitta, has treaſure on board to the amount of 200,000 dollars, beſides 2,000 maunds of copper.

The block and cargo are, we underſtand inſured in China.

APRIL 13.

The ſhip Clara, Captain Smith, arrived off town this morning from Bencoolen, which ſhe left on the 17th ultimo; ſhe brings no news; ſhe left His Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, Samarang and Barracouta at Bencoolen.

We omitted to mention in our paper of this morning the arrival of the brig Stag, Captain White, from Madras the 29th ultimo. and laſtly from Vizagapatam, the 8th inſt. Paſſengers Lieutenant Baker, of the Madras European Regiment, and Captain Nicholl, late commander of the brig Mary, of this port; which, we regret to add, was loſt on Point Divi, ſome days ago, in her paſſage from Madras to this place—but we are happy to ſay the crew was ſaved. The French cartel La Camille, Capt. Pairaideaux, which left this on the 5th current, for Bombay and the Iſle of France, was obliged to put back on account of the late blowing weather we have had.

The American ſhip Atlas, Captain Donaven, which dropping down on Thurſday laſt, ſtruck on the Samatra Sand-bank, and was in a dangerous ſtate for ſome time; but part of her cargo being taken out, ſhe floated again. We are glad to hear that ſhe ſuſtained no injury, but to remove all doubts, ſhe goes into dock to have her bottom examined.

The brig Lady Rollo, Capt. Hayes, bound to Bombay, left this on the 10th current.

MADRAS.

APRIL 20.

On Thurſday laſt the firſt diviſion of the Expedition under the command of Colonel Gilleſpie, ſailed from the Roads under convoy of His Majeſty's Ship Caroline, Captain Cole.

The Honorable Company's Extra Ship Alexander, Captain Younghuſband, is expected to ſail in the courſe of this day or tomorrow for Europe.

R. Feſſing Eſq. has been appointed Flag Captain to the Illuſtrious, Commodore Broughton—whoſe flag received the uſual Salute on Sunday laſt from the Ships of the Squadron.

This morning arrived the American Brig Reindeer, from Fayal, the 12th of January.

By this arrival intelligence has been received from England to the latter end of November, from Lord Wellington's Army, to the 12th of that month, and American Papers to the 5th of December.

Lord Wellington had been reinforced, and had upwards of 50,000 Engliſh Troops under his Command.

General Trent whoſe head-quarters were at Coimbra, had taken 6,000 of the Enemy's ſick and wounded priſoners.

Private Letters received by this conveyance mention the ſailing from England of the Elizabeth for Madras and Bengal, and Cumbrian for Bombay prior to the 22d Nov.

PENANG.

MARCH 9.

We omitted in our laſt to mention the Paſſengers who arrived here on the Borneo, they are as follow: Major Campbell, Capt. Forſyce, Lieutenant Mackenzie, 5th N. I. and Meſſrs. Woolley and Staunton.

On Thurſday evening, the Spaniſh ſhip Marianne, C. F. Leal; commander, arrived from Manilla, laſt from Malacca: Paſſengers Don Juan Rauly and Luis Barretto, Eſq.

The ſhip fell in with the fleet of ſeven homeward Indiamen, which left China on the 14th ultimo, under convoy of H. M. ſhip Belliqueux, Commodore Byng, off the Anabas; they were then under eaſy ſail, on account of the Woodford.

The David Scott had arrived; and are extremely ſorry to learn the death of Mrs. Taſwell, on board that ſhip, which occurred in the Straits of Macaſſar.

The Galleon, late Ruſſel, is to ſail for Mexico, on or about the 20th inſtant.

The Aurora, Glaſs, had only arrived in China, on the 12th February.

On Tueſday, the Arraratt, D'Almeide, arrived from Rangoon, but brings nothing new from that quarter.

The brig Lottery, for Padang; and ſchooner Stag, for Madras, quitted the harbour on Sunday laſt.

The Kadree, Williamſon, arrived yeſterday from the Weſt Coaſt of Sumatra, and reached at Tulloſomoy.

Madras Intelligence.

APRIL 20.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Fraſer, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to Command at Pondicherry, in the room of Colonel Lockhart, who has been permitted to reſign the command.

Lieutenant Milbourne, of the Corps of Engineers, to take charge of the works carrying on to the Myſore country.

Lieutenant Morgan, of the 1ſt Regiment Native Cavalry, to the Invalid eſtabliſhment.

Captain Moore, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to England on ſick certificate.

The Reverend W. Thomas, to proceed to Pondicherry for the benefit of his health.

Captain Thorn, of His Majeſty's 25th Regiment Light Dragoons, to be Brigade Major to Colonel Gilleſpie.

Captain Douglas, of His Majeſty's 59th Regiment, to be Brigade Major to Colonel Gibbs.

Lieutenant Colonel Floyer is removed from the 3d to the 8th Regiment Native Cavalry, and Lieutenant Colonel J. Doveton from the 8th to the 3d Regiment.

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on 08 April, 2017

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1811.

(Continued from the last Page.)

plo[illegible] on the left bank of the river for the purpose of observing the motions of the enemy. I have not hitherto been able to discover the place where they are at work, nor overwhat part of the river they can place the Bridge, should they succeed in constructing it.

The enemy at the same time appear very desirous to obtain or collect boats, and for that purpose they endeavoured on the 24th inst. to dislodge a party of militia from Chamusca, by firing on them, with artillery in order to obtain possession of some boats which were near that place, but the attempt did not succeed. —Towards Ramalhal and Obidos the excursions of the enemy's detachments are limited and confined to such a degree that in realty they are in Possession of no more ground than that on which their army is posted.

By the last dispatches from Gen. Silveira, dated on the 17th inst, it appears that every thing remained quite on the northern frontier, nor had that General then heard or received any intelligence of the march of troops in Castile.

The partizans had become more bold and enterprising than formerly, and had formed a junction in the vicinity of Valladolid in the begining of the month of Oct. to the number of 1500, for the purpose of taking a convoy of money, arising from the contributions which the enemy had imposed upon the country; but their design failed.

My last news from Cadiz is to the 4th inst.

I have the honor to be with esteem and particular consideration,—Your Excellency's most obedient servt.

WELLINGTON.

Head quarters at Pernegto, 27th Oct.

His Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

Oct. 30.

The enemy continue to front our line, with the exception of Loison's division, which has advanced towards Thomar; their object is probably to reconnoitre, and to procure provisions, of which the army of Massena is in great need. To supply the almost entire want of flour, they make use of corn in the following manner; they boil it in the grain, or pounded as well as they can, and when boiled until it is softened, they make a kind of cakes which, even without salt, and without leavening it, they throw into the fire, or even into ovens, as may be most convenient and then eat it. Miserable made of subsisting! The cattle which could not wholly be taken away, although the large droves, which pastured on the banks of the Tagus were sent to the southward, are now consumed, and there is in this respect an extreme scarcity. The Inhabitants of the central country situated between the two roads of the Tagus, and the sea coast, did not put their cattle within the line, perhaps because they erroneously supposed that the enemy would not advance so far as the Sierra de Monte Junto; but their quantity was not great, and the enemy's army consumed what there was in the first fifteen days of their stay in our vicinity.

A part of our troops, which left Coimbra, entered Obidos; and in that quarter and on the side of Ramalhal, whether from British cavalry have gone, it is impossible for the enemy to make excursions for procure provisions. In a word they are reduced to subsist on what is afforded by the lands along the Tagus, from Villa Franca to Tunmar.

It is for this reason that the enemy have attempted several times pass to the southward of the Tagus but always without success.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

On the 15th Oct. an expedition sailed from Coruña for the Bay of Biscay. Sir Home Popham, Rear Admirals. The town of Santona was the first object of the intended attack. Expecting to be joined by the Inhabitants, they had taken 10,000 spare muskets.

A desparate action waa fought in the Channel between a French privateer schooner and the Briseis a British vessel commanded by Lieut. Bentham—it lasted one our, and the privateer was taken. "The French Captain was so resolutely bent on conquest or death, even after the schooner had struck her colours, and the British people had boarded, with a view to render every assistance to his vanquished oppobent, he, while lying on the deck, shot through the knee, ran his sword through one of the best men belonging to the Briseis, and killed him on the spot, but the carpenter of the Briseis observing the transaction, immediately threw the French Captain overboard. He was however; afterwards (most undeservedly, saved by Lieut. Bentham, the humane commander of the Briseis. Lieut. Bentham is Lord Gardiner's flag lieutenant.

FRENCH TROOPS FOR SWEDEN.

In consequence of the persevering intercessions of the agents of the French Emperor, the Danes had conceded so far to their importunity, that 509 of their troops were to be admitted into Zealand progressively, until the whole force, intended to be conveyed to Sweden, should have passed through the Islands and, it is added, that, under no pretence whatever, more than the 500 specified should, at any time remain in the territory,

The Emperor Napoleon is turning his attention to the French Navy in all parts of domains under his influence. By a decree passed September 27, two Naval Schools are to be established at Brest and Toulan; the number of scholars in each are limited to 300.

LISBON, October 12.

"Romana has come down through the Alentejo to the opposite side of the Tagus, with about ten thousand Spaniards; his troops are at this moment embarking to come over.

"It is said Mortier has joined Massena with about the same number of troops. Our Troops are in the Mafra lines, the enemy all along our front;—continual rencontres of parties, but nothing great, it will be the battle of giants.

"Generals Trant and Silveira, with 12 or fifteen thousand Spaniards and Portuguese, are near Coimbra, in Massena's rear.

"The monks of Alcobaca opened their stores to all who chose to take any thing, and sent eightyfive pipes of wine to our army; the rest they consumed (by fire) among which were 9000 bushels of wheat, to prevent the enemy from seizing it."

OCTOBER 5.

The Moniteur of the 27th ult. contains the following note on an article in a London Paper relative to the election of Bernadotte are on prince of Sweden; and the reported recal of some Russian Troops intended to reinforce Count Kamensky:

"The nomination of the prince of Ponte Corvo to the dignity of prince royal of Sweden, opens a vast field of hopes to the English.—Vain hopes! this event, unexpected by the two Emperors of France and Russia, will not cause any coolness between them. Finland has been ceded by Sweden to Russia; this province is Russian, and it is one of the advantages which that great empire has derived from its alliance with France. Finland was one of the provinces necessary to Russia to centralize her empire. Count Kamensky has troops necessary to maintain himself in the provinces which he had conquered himself in the provinces which he had conquered on the Danube. If the Emperor Alexander thinks proper to send for more troops, who is to hinder him? The Emperor Napoleon is sure of Russia as Russia is sure of France. Reports of approaching war are spread to encourage the English people, and to give them hopes that they may get out of the unfortunate situation in which they are placed. The movement of troops in Mecklenburgh, have no other object than to prevent English smuggling.—We repeat, that the election of the Prince of Ponte Corvo is an event which was not calculated upon. The King and the people have chosen this prince spontaneously, out of hatred to England, and in opposition to the ex-king, who, although since his misfortunes he has been according to custom, disavowed and abandoned by England, has lost his kingdom for being faithful to the outrageous and insane policy which now distinguishes England."

LATEST FROM THE ARMY IN PORTUGAL

LONDON—OCTOBER 22.

We have late dispatches in four days from Lisbon, The English army continued to occupy the strong lines in front of Mafrs. The French occupy positions from the Tagus to the sea, from 40 to 50 miles from Lisbon, their left wing at Santarem; ont right is at Villa France. In taking this position Lord Wellington was but faintly resisted; and has lost neither men, baggage nor artillery! Colonel Trant has retaken Coimbra, with five thousand prisoners. The late alarm among the merchants and money lovers in Lisbon, had subsided; the following Bulletin has been issued from the Public Offices:

"Dispatches have been received from Lord Wellington and Mr. Stuart, of the date of the 13th inst. by which it appears that the allied armies had reached within their lines, their right being at Castaubero and Villla Franca, and their left at Totes Vedras, on the 7th and 8th instant. They had not been molested in their retreat, but some affairs had taken place between the cavalry of the two armies in which the British and Portuguese cavalry distinguished themselves.

"The rains had begun on the 8th. The British army is represented as being protected from them to the villages and under huts. The French army is severely exposed to them.

"Colonel Wilson had occupied the position of Bafaco with a Portuguese brigade on the 6th and it was reported that Colonel Trant had entered Coimbra on the 7th and had taken the French garrison, with their wounded, prisoners."

PARIS, October 20.

General Drouet, commanding the ninth corps of the army of Spain, writes on the 10, that a courier who had just arrivied from Valladolid, brings him the following intelligence:

On the 30th Sept. the Prince of Essling, (Massena) arrived at Coimbra, one of the greatest cities of Portugal, situate about half way between Almeida and Lisbon; the French army had already marched upwards of 40 leagues since its departure from Almeida; its van and flank had several affairs with the militia and Portuguese regiments it had taken more than 2500 prisoners, and deformed several Portuguese regiments. On the 27th of September it had an engagement with the English army which believed itself impregnable in a strong position, about a day's march from Coimbra. The English were attacked, tur-

ned, briſkly purſued; they abandoned a part of their ſick and of their magazine. The reſult of the affair of the 27th was 700 priſoners of whom 400 were Engliſh artillery. But what was more important, the French had gained by that affair the ſuperb poſitions of Mondego, and the City of Coimbra, which offers great reſources.

The army was in good health and abundantly ſupplied with proviſions. They had ſent the wounded to the hoſpital of Viſeu, the greateſt part of whom received their wounds in the affair of the 27th they amounted to ſcarce 500 men, ſick included.

A Britiſh man of war, with ſix Millions of Dollars on board—probably in part payment of the arms, cloathing, &c. furniſhed the Patriots in Old Spain—had arrived at Havana, from Vera Cruz.

King Murat returned to Naples, 3d Octoers, from his expedition againſt Sicily, "covered with glory."

NEWS FROM THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

The arrival of the brig Margaret, Captain Lindſay, on Sunday laſt, has put us in poſſeſſion of ſome news from the Isle of France.

It appears that a veſſel called the Maria Louiſa, from France, had been captured on the 18th January; ſhe ran into Port South Eaſt, without knowing that it was in our poſſeſſion, and was taken; ſhe left France on the 18th September, and conſequently can bring no news reſpecting the action between our Army and the French. The Isle of France Gazette of the 23d January notices her arrival, and gives the following ſhort paragraph as the precis of the news ſhe brings from France.

"Port Loisa, 23d January, 1811.

"Friday laſt a French Ship, the Maria Louiſa, left France the 18th September, entered Port South Laſt.—She confirms the flight to America of Lucien and Louis Buonaparte—on this occaſion Fouche, the Miniſter of the Police, has been arreſted, and is, it is ſaid, to be tried. They ſpeak but vaguely of a ſerious action in Portugal, in which the French had a great diſadvantage; the loſs of the Allies is ſtated ſo high as 12,000 men, and that of Maſſena at 30,000—Cadiz ſtill held out.

The following paſſengers arrived in the brig Margaret:—Lieutenant L'Hirondell, H. M.'s 22d Foot, Enſign Bird, N. I. Doctor Samſon, and Captain Henderſon, country ſervice. As the Margaret was leaving Port Louis, two veſſels were in ſight. The Portugueſe brig, the Donna, Captain Roven, which left Bengal on the 25th October laſt, had been captured by a French privateer off the Cape—but both veſſels had been ſubſequently taken by one of our Frigates, between the Isle of France and the Cape, and ſent the former. His Majeſty's Ship Naſus was the only man of war at the Isle of France when the Magaret ſailed.

The Wellesley, Captain Brown had ſailed from the Isle of France for Europe, on the 3d February, as a Cartel, and the Oviedo Poreira, and another Ship were expected to ſail ſhortly after, as Cartels likewiſe. The Government of the Isle of France had taken up the brigs Ducheſs of York, and the Governor Keating, to ſail to Madagaſcar, for Stock—two men of war brigs were to accompany them, and Captain Wilſon, of H. M.'s 22d Foot, with a Detachment, conſiſting of 4 officers and 100 men, were to proceed there alſo.

The brig Betſey, Captain Cannan, which left this Port in October laſt, had arrived in great diſtreſs of the Isle of France; her cargo was greatly damaged, and ſhe was ſo much ſo herſelf as to be condemned to be ſold. An American veſſel had arrived at Port Louis, name not known. The Melville, one of the prize ſhips, was to ſail for Madras about the end of March, and the Ceylon and Windham, for Europe.—The brig Fanny from the Cape, belonging to Mr. McNicoll as the Mauritius, was loſt on the 6th February off the harbour of Port Louis—five of the crew, we are ſorry to add, were loſt, and a valuable cargo—ſhe had ſailed 40 days before from the Cape. Major Lindſay, of H. M.'s 22d Foot, had been appointed Adjutant Gen. to the Troops at the Isle of France.

The Honorable the Governor Farquhar had formed a fine Body Guard from 70 or 80 Arab Horſes, which formerly belonged to the French Government, and they were mounted from the Native Troopers belonging to the Body Guard of the Madras Government.—A plan had been laid by ſome of the Ci-devant ſubjects of Buonaparte to raiſe commotions in the Island, but they were happily and timely detected; ſome of the Inhabitants had refuſed to take the oath of allegiance to our Government and were to be ſent to France in the Wellesley, Captain Brown, according to the 9th article of the capitulation. The following Prize ſhips were advertiſed for ſale at the Mauritius by the Prize Agents, of whom Captain Playfair is the acting Manager, viz. the Melville, Perſeverance, Robert, Henry Wellesley, Hope, Althea, Fanny, Maria, and Trafalgar; but from a letter we have ſeen from the Isle of France, paragraph which appear to our ſubſequent coinciexpence of the refitting theſe prize ſhips will be ſo great, from the high price of all kinds of Marine Stores, that they are not likely to be ſold at half their real value—although it is ſaid, that certain prices have been fixed on theſe veſſels, and that in caſe, they did not fetch them, they were to be ſent to the Cape; however, the Hope and Henry Wellesley had been ſold—the former for 26,000, and the latter from 25,000, Rupees. The brig Brothers, Captain Robertſon, from this port, arrived at the Isle of France on the 5th February, from the Seycheiles, with a cargo of Cotton, which was purchaſed by Government.

The preſent Garriſon of the Isle of France, conſiſts of H. M.'s 22d, 72d, and 17th Regiments, and the 1ſt and 2d Battalion of Bengal Volunteers.

We lay before our readers with pleaſure the following copies of Government Orders at the Iſle of France, on the departure of His Excellency the Honorable Lieutenant General Abercromby.

"*Extraits ordre du jour*, (du 10 Janvier 1811.)

"By Government,

"At the moment of the departure of His Excellency The Hon'ble Lieut. General Abercromby from this Colony, after having ſo ably and quickly completed its reduction with ſo very ſmall an effuſion of Engliſh blood. The Hon'ble the Governor feels it one of the moſt pleaſing duties of his life to reflect, that under His Excellency's Command, the tranquillity of the Inhabitants in a ſeaſon of warfare has been moſt fully enſured, and that the Coloniſts have paſſed from the French to the Britiſh Dominion without being ſenſible of any other change, than that of the benefits derived from an Engliſh Government—In endeavouring to expreſs therefore in union with the feelings of every Inhabitants of this Island, his admiration of the exemplary conduct of ſo large a body of Troops, at ſuch a period. The Honorable the Governor has not the mean; of doing juſtice to the merits and ſervices of Hi Excellency Lieutenant General Abercromby He can only aſſure him, that he will leave behind him a record of his Military virtues dear to every Coloniſt and to every Engliſhman! Moſt ſincerely indeed would the Governor have to lament His Excellency's depasture, did not his duties call him to a more extenſive and exalted Command, and to higher avocations, where his preſence will be more immediately uſeful to his Sovereign and his Country.

"The Honorable The Governor in wiſhing His Excellency a ſpeedy and proſperous voyage to his deſtination, begs he will accept of his warmeſt acknowledgements for the moſt ſatisfactory and cordial manner in which His Excellency has conducted every part of the public bnsineſs with the Honorable Governor: In all inſtances he has derived the moſt ſubſtantial benefit from the judgment, advice and conciliatory temper of Lieutenant General Abercromby."

"*Du* 10 *Janvier*, 1811.

"By Government,

His Excellency the Honorable Lieut. General Abercromby, having this day embarked on board His Majeſt'y Ship Heſper for India, the Command of the Forces on the Isles of France, Bourbone, and their Dependencies, devolves on Major General Warde.

"The Honorable the Governor, in the Government Orders of this morning, endeavoured to do juſtice to his feelings on the departure of His Excellency Lieutenant General Abercromby, and he can only add, that he ſhould have ſtill the more deeply to lament the Lieut. General's departure were he not to be replaced by Major General Warde, whoſe ſervices have been ſo highly approved, and who has ſo juſtly merited and obtained the eſteem and confidence of the Britiſh Troops in particular of nhe Island, and already of this Colony at large."

"*Du* 10 *Janvier*, 1811.

"By the Commander of the Forces.

"The Honorable The Governor having in his Order of this day, upon the departure of Lieutenant General the Honorable John Abercromby, ſo fully and handſomely expreſſed his ſentiments upon the very high and numerous merits of our late Commander of the Forces, Major General Warde, in coinciding moſt cordially with every ſentiment therein expreſſed, begs permiſſion to take this public opportunity of paying his tribute of reſpect to an Officer to whom he feels ſo deeply indebted, as his Commander and as a friend during the period he had the honor and happineſs to ſerve under him; and he is confident, that the ſame feelings exiſt in the breaſt of every officer and ſoldier in this Army.

Calcutta Intelligence.

APRIL 12,

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

APRIL 5, 1811.

Mr. J. Shum, Affiſtant to the Commercial Reſident at Santipore.

APRIL 9, 1811.

Mr. George Dowdeſwell, to officiate as Senior Member of the Board of Revenue.

We are informed, that the Burman empire is full of inſurrections. An army of revolters, who had ſpread ruin throughout all the upper-provinces, and had been guilty of the greateſt acts of cruelty, wherever they penetrated, was lately on its way to Rangoon, which place they threatened to beſiege, and lay level with the ground. A detachment was ſent againſt them, but being repelled, was immediately reinforced. Three fourths of the inhabitants of Rangoon had fled into the jungles, &c.

His Majeſty's Cutter Sylvia, on going out to the northward, laſt Wedneſday, by keeping too far in to the ſhore, went aground; but from the alacrity diſplayed by the Maſter Attendant's department in furniſhing boats, &c. ſhe was got off without ſuſtaining the leaſt injury, and proceeded on her voyage to Madras, on Thurſday. Paſſengers, Duncan Forbes Mitchell and George Seton, Eſquires, proceeding to Europe.

The paſt month has been marked by the perpetration of ſome of the moſt barbarous murders, we ever remember to have heard related. It is with pain we have to add another inſtance of human depravity to the dreadful catalogue.

A few evenings ago, a little girl, about 6 years of age, having entered a garden in the vicinity of Tangrah, was accoſted by the molly and decoyed into a retired corner of the ground, where he deliberatly put her to death. After the perpetration of this horrid act, and ſtripping the body of ſome ſilver ornaments, (the object of his avarice, and cauſe of his guilt,) the corpſe was thrown into dith; and ſoon after diſcovered. The child in the mean time being miſſed, ſearch was made, and during the inquiry, the perſon who diſcovered the body, having communicated the circumſtance to a neighbour of the child's mother, aſſiſtance was procured from the neighbouring tannah, by which the molly and his wife, who was ſuppoſed to have been acceſſary to the murder, were ſoon after ſecured. Since which, ſuch clear proofs have been adduced, as leave no doubt of their having perpetrated the horrid act.

The moſt intereſting article of intelligence that appears in the American Papers brought by the Triton, is the correſpondence between Lord Wellefly and Pinkney, relative to Bonaparte's revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees. The reply of Lord Wellefley muſt remove every ſenſation of diſcontent from the breaſt of the American Government.

(National Intelligence Extra, October 24.)

LONDON.

SIR,

Lord Wellefley ſent me yeſterday his anſwer to my note of the 25th ult. reſpecting the Berlin and Milan decrees.

I haſten to tranſmit a copy of it. A copy ſhall be ſent without delay to General Armſtrong.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. PINKNEY.

Hon. Robt. Smith, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

Mr. Pinkney's letter to Lord Wellefley.

Great Cumberland Place, Aug. 25, 1810.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to ſtate to your Lordſhip, that I have received from General Armſtrong, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, a letter, bearing date the 6th inſtant, in which he informs me, that the government of France has revoked the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and that he has received a written and official notice of that fact, in the following words :—*'Je ſuis autoriſe a vous declarer Monſieur, que les Decrets de Berlin at de Milan ſont revoques et que a date de 1er. Novembre ils ceſſeront d'avoir leur effet.'*

I take it for granted, that the revocation of the Britiſh orders in council of January and November 1807, and April 1809, and of all other orders depending upon, analogous to, or in execution of them, will follow of courſe; and I ſhall hope to be enabled by your Lordſhip, with as little delay as poſſible, to announce to my government that ſuch revocation has taken place.

I have the honour to be, with high conſideration, My Lord, Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

The Moſt Noble the Marquis Wellefley &c.

(COPY.)

Lord Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date of 25th inſtant.

On the 23d of February, 1808, his Majeſty's Miniſter in America declared to the government of the United States, "his Majeſty's earneſt deſire to ſee the commerce of the world reſtored to that freedom which is neceſſary for its proſperity, and his readineſs to abandon the ſyſtem, which had been forced upon him, whenever the enemy ſhould retract the principles which had rendered it neceſſary.

I am commanded by his Majeſty to repeat that declaration, and to aſſure you that whenever the repeal of the French decrees ſhall have actually taken effect, and the commerce of neutral nations ſhall have been reſtored to the condition in which is ſtood previouſly to the promulgation of theſe decrees, his Majeſty will feel the higheſt ſatisfaction in relinquiſhing a ſyſtem which the conduct of the enemy compelled him to adopt.

I have the honour to be, with the higheſt conſideration, Sir, your moſt obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

We are ſorry to perceive from the undermentioned extract from the New York Evening Advertiſer of the 23d October, that the revolutionary ſpirit at Quito has been attended with great bloodſhed; and that more have ſuffered there by far than in all South America beſides; but it is well known, that there is leſs energy of mind and phyſical activity in that province than any other:

"I have to mention, that a dreadful ſcene of blood has taken place in Quito. This province, being much oppreſſed, tried laſt year what Carraccas effected in the preſent, but the neighbouring Provinces not being yet ripe to join them, they were induced again to acknowledge the authority of the Vice King of Santa Fe, who had not only promiſed to forget their oppoſition, but alſo that they ſhould retain a provincial Junta. But the Vice King again re-inſtated, kept no part of his promiſes; he had them all impriſoned, and many condemned to death. On the 2d of Auguſt, ſome of the priſoners roſe againſt their guards; and a bloody conflict enſued—a battalion of troops from Lima which had been at Quito, ſince laſt year, was then let looſe upon the people, and they murdered, of men, women, and children, about four thouſand, and plundered the ſtores of the Quitonian merchants!

"On the 5th of September, one thouſand armed volunteers, ſet off for the aſſiſtance of Quito, and an equal number had gone from the intermediate provinces, between Santa Fe and Quito, viz. Popayan and Poſtor. Three days of public mourning were obſerved at Santa Fe, and the ſame will take place here, for their Brethren deſtroyed at Quito. The Vice King of Santa Fe and ſeveral of his Council are at preſent here in priſon. No blood has been ſhed either here or at Santa Fe."

Extract of a Letter from the Iſle of France, 29th January, 1811.

"With reſpect to your arrival here, taking the place, &c. you will, by the time you receive this, be as well acquainted with as we are.—Our Government would not ſee General De Caen; it is not yet known what the amount of Prize Money will be, but very little is expected. I had ſome days leiſure on our arrival, and endeavoured to get information reſpecting the trade of the place, &c.; but the French are very cautious, and the Engliſh, of courſe, but very little better acquainted with it than myſelf at preſent; however, this is certain, that all who have come from India, with liquors, &c. muſt evidently meet a heavy loſs, as liquors were much cheaper here than in India prior to our arrival—thoſe who firſt went to Bourbon ſucceeded better. There are many ſpeculators for the Prize Ships; but it is ſaid, that they muſt be ſent to the Cape for condemnation; if ſo, their diſappointment will be great; but I cannot well conceive how that can be, as the expence in fitting them out will be enormous, if done by Government—I heard four thouſand dollars aſked for a maſt for a ſhip of ſix hundred tons; cordage, canvas, twine, &c. muſt be ſent from India; the only article that I conceive at preſent will anſwer, and no doubt but others ſee things in the ſame view, and have wrote to India for them.—Anchors are cheaper here than in Calcutta. It was my intention to have given you information of ſuch things as I conceived would have proved beneficial to you in ſending here; but at preſent and in the general confuſion which now prevails, I ſee nothing that I can recommend your ſpeculating into advantage.—I ſhall, however, keep an eye to this, and ſhould any thing ſhortly occur that I think would turn to good account, I will write to you immediately. The climate, I believe, to be very wholeſome, and ſuch as creates a keen appetite, which happens as I am ſituated now to be rather detrimental than otherwiſe—for the price of proviſions is ſo high, that my allowance will ſcarcely give me a belly-full of wholeſome food—put good drink totally out of the queſtion—ſo that I muſt *par force* have recourſe to the limpid beverage of Homer's Gods, which is here very good and pure. Freſh beef I know not the price of, as we ſeldom ſee it; a ſheep, ſuch mutton as you would not put on your table, is 7 dollars each, or 14 rupees; ducks and fowls, by the dozen, eleven dollars, but purchaſed ſingly, a dollar each; promiſcuouſly as brought to market; butter there is none; five black loaves of bread for a dollar, and every thing elſe in proportion. When the troops here re-embarked, houſe rent was not more than 25 per cent. higher than in Calcutta. Shipping-people have paid eight, but the common price is five dollars per hundred pieces for waſhing. I am obliged to allow my ſervants half a rupee per day to each for victuals only—they each of them coſts me 25 rupees per month, nor is there any kind of ſervant to be got under 16 rupees per month."

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—16th Ship Perſeverance, Captain R. Y. Cauty, from Bombay and Point de Galle—17th do. Spaniſh Ship Valedaro, Captain Alanſo Margado, from Manilla—19th do. Brig Hibernia, Captain Thomas Brady, from Penang and Tranquebar.

DEPARTURES.—12th April, Brig. Telegraph, Captain E. Simé to Bengal—18th do. H. M. Ship Caroline, Captain Cole to the Expedition—do. Ship Sulimaney, Captain T. D. Finey, to do.—do. Arab Ship Mary, Captain J. Dixon, to do.—do. Ship Marchioneſs Welleſley, Captain R. Dickie, to do.—do. Ship Duncan, Captain, J. Stewart, to do.—do. Ship Bombay Anna, Captain P. Smith, to do.—do Ship Troubridge C. H. Bean, to do.—do. Ship Myſore, Captain W. Dawſon, to do.—do. Ship Marian, Captain W. Knox, to do.—do. Ship Hamoody, Captain T. Williams, to do.—do. Ship Mary, Captain J. Kemp, to do.—do. Ship Cornwall, Captain G. Henderſon, to do.—do. Ship Aſia Felix, Captain William Hicks, to do.—do. Ship Sultanah, Captain J. Pringle, to do.—do. Ship Charles Ballie, Captain G. Hemmett to do.

DEATHS.—At Seconderabad, on the 1ſt of April, Lieutenant De Salaberry, of his Majeſty's Royal Regiment, moſt ſincerely and juſtly regretted by his brother officers.

On the 15th inſt. on board the H. C. ſhip Alexander, in Madras Roads, Quarter Maſter Sunderland, of his Majeſty's Royal Regiment.

At Hooliaul, Lieutenant Charles Roſcawen, H. M. 18 Battalion 56th Regiment.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

THURSDAY, NOV. 1.

[Written expreſſly for the Pilot.]

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

A conſiderable number of Peers attended ſoon after three o'clock; among whom we noticed the Duke of St. Alban's, Marquis Welleſley, Earls of Liverpool, Camden, Weſtmorland, Aylesford, Harrowby, Wilton, Cowper, Kingſton, and Bathurſt; Viſcount Sidmouth; Lords Holland, St. Helen's, and Walſingham, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the Biſhop of Saliſbury. The Throne being uncovered and faced towards the Woolſack, as is uſual when a Commiſſion is to be read, and a pretty general opinion prevailing that the Lord Chancellor could legally affix the Great Seal to a Commiſſion of Prorogation by his own authority (an opinion which was afterwards in ſome degree ſanctioned by what fell from the Lord Chancellor himſelf, though he had not thought proper to act upon it;) it was expected by many, that a Commiſſion would actually be brought down, and that a prorogation would take place.—At a quarter before four, the Lord Chancellor arrived in his ordinary robes (the other Lords being all in riding dreſſes,) and having taken the Woolſack, put the queſtion uſual previous to prayers—"Is it your Lordſhip's pleaſure that ſtangers ſhould withdraw?" which being paſſed, the bar was cleared accordingly. When the bar was cleared, ſome apprehenſions were entertained that it was intended the proceedings ſhould be ſecret; but after prayers ſtrangers were re-admitted, and their Lordſhips entered ſeverally into private converſations; in the courſe of which the Marquis Welleſley was ſeen to ſpeak with Mr. Canning behind the Woolſack; and afterwards with Lord Sidmouth on the croſs' benches; not without many important inferences by the ſage politicians below the bar, and we thought we perceived too, not without the particular notice of ſome of thoſe above. The Lords of all parties, however, converſed freely and cordially, and there did not appear any difference of feeling on the ſolemn and melancholy occaſion of their unexpected meeting. As the moment of 4 o'clock approached (that being the regular hour for buſineſs, although, on ordinary occaſions, it is not particularly attended to,) the Lords who had been in converſation with the Chancellor, retired; an awful ſilence prevailed; and every eye was turned to the clock. Preciſely at four, the Lord Chancellor aroſe, and in a very depreſſed tone, addreſſed their Lordſhips as follows:—

The Lord Chancellor—"My Lords, your Lordſhips were aſſembled here, not only without the notification by which your are uſually given to underſtand that you are ſummoned to meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs; but contrary to a notification, by which you were informed that it was His Majeſty's pleaſure that the prorogation by which your meeting ſtood fixed for this day, ſhould be further extended to the 29th of the preſent month; and that His Majeſty had ordered that the Lord Chancellor to prepare a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, for the purpoſe of carrying ſuch prorogation into effect. My Lords, under theſe circumſtances, I have to ſtate to your Lordſhips, and it is with infinite pain and regret I do ſtate it, that, in conſequence of His Majeſty's perſonal indiſpoſition, that Commiſſion has not received His Majeſty's ſignature. Whatever opinions may exiſt, or whatever diſcuſſions there may be room for, as to what may be legally done under ſuch circumſtances; or whether, if the Great Seal were applied to ſuch a Commiſſion, without the King's Sign Manual, ſuch a Commiſſion would be valid; theſe are opinions and diſcuſſions into which, referring to the precedents on your Lordſhip's journals, and the records of Parliament, I do not think it proper to enter. I have only to ſtate, that I find His Majeſty in ſuch a ſituation, that I have not thought it conſiſtent with my duty, to proffer to him a Commiſſion for his ſignature, and your Lordſhips are met here accordingly. What proceedings it will be proper to adopt under ſuch circumſtances, it will be for your Lordſhips in your wiſdom to determine. I have only to add, that His Majeſty's indiſpoſition has ariſen entirely from the preſſure of ſevere domeſtic affliction operating upon his paternal feelings; and I have the ſatisfaction to add, that a confident expectation is entertained of his Majeſty's recovery.

As ſoon as the Lord Chancellor ſat down, the ſame ſolemn and awful ſilence ſtill prevailed; the Earl of Liverpool roſe.

The Earl of Liverpool—I have with regret to confirm the painful circumſtances my Noble and learned Friend has ſtated—circumſtances which have ariſen, as my Noble and Learned Friend has alſo ſtated, ſolely from the preſſure of domeſtic affliction, and which there is reaſon to expect will not continue. Under theſe circumſtances, referring to former precedents, I think it my duty to move your Lordſhips to adjourn to the ſhorteſt period by which, according to law, you can be ſummoned to meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs. This motion I think it my duty to offer, as your Lordſhips will, I conceive, think it right to adopt it, without any argument or diſcuſſion. I ſhall therefore move, conformably to a precedent before us, that the Houſe do, at its riſing, adjourn till Friday the 15th November. What proceedings it may ſeem then fit to your Lordſhip to adopt, if any proceedings ſhould ſeem proper or neceſſary, it would not become me to anticipate; but whatever thoſe proceedings may be, your Lordſhip's will, I have no doubt, agree with me, that on ſuch an occaſion it is eſſential to have as full an attendance as poſſible. I ſhall therefore add to the motion I have juſt ſtated to your Lordſhips, for an adjournment to the 15th of November, a Motion, that all the Lords be ſummoned for that day; and a third Motion, that the Lord Chancellor do write letters to all the Lords, informing them that their attendance is required accordingly. I have only to repeat, in addition to what has been ſtated by my Noble Friend, and I have great ſatisfaction in repeating it, that His Majeſty's indiſpoſition has ariſen ſolely from his ſenſibility to domeſtic affliction; and that the phyſicians attending His Majeſty entertain the moſt confident hopes of his recovery.

The queſtion, that the Houſe, at its riſing, adjourn to Thurſday, November 15, being put.

Lord Polland roſe, "I truſt, my Lords, under the melancholy circumſtances in which we are aſſembled, it will not be ſuppoſed that in riſing upon this queſtion I intend to offer any oppoſition to the motion of the Noble Lord, neither do I wiſh to make any remark that can lead to diſcuſſion. I cheerfully acquieſce in the motion, founded as it is upon a precedent within recollection, and coupled with the farther motions to enſure as full an attendance as poſſible, when we meet in purſuance of the adjournmet. I ſhall not ſay that if the precedent, according to which we are now about to act, were to be made again, I ſhould not prefer an adjournment *de die in diem*; but as it is a precedent in exiſtence, and being aware of the importance of unanimity upon ſuch an occaſion, I cheerfully acquieſce in the propoſition for adjournment, and the other propoſitions of the Noble Lord."

The Motions of the Earl of Liverpool were the put by the Lord Chancellor.

"That this Houſe do at its riſing adjourn till Thurſday, the 15th day of this inſtant, November."

"That the Lords be ſummoned to attend the ſervice of this Houſe on Thurſday the 15th inſtant."

"That the Lord Chancellor do write letters to all the Lords, informing them that their attendance is required on Thurſday the 15th day of this inſtant, November."

Which were ſeverally agreed to.

The Lord Chancellor then put the queſtion upon the Motion of the Earl of Liverpool, "That this Houſe do now adjourn," which was alſo agreed to; and the Lord Chancellor notified "That this Houſe is adjourned till Thurſday the 15th inſtant."

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1st.

This day, being the period when the term of the laſt prorogation of Parliament expired, a number of Members were aſſembled in the Houſe from 3 o'clock. About half paſt 3, the Speaker entered, and remained in a chair at the table until 4. By that hour nearly 100 Members were collected.

The Speaker then roſe, and addreſſed the Member as follows:—"The Houſe is now met on the day to which it was laſt prorogued, but I am informed, notwithſtanding the Royal Proclamation for the further prorogation of Parliament, which has been iſſued, we are not to expect any meſſage from the Commiſſioners, no Commiſſion to prorogue having been made out.—Under ſuch circumſtances it becomes my duty to take the Chair, in order that the Houſe ſhould be enabled to adjourn itſelf, and I therefore take the Chair accordingly."

The Speaker then counted the Houſe from the Chair; and forty Members being preſent, aſked, if here were any new Members to be ſworn?—None

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appeared. He then communicated to the Houſe that during the receſs, he had, by virtue of the proper Act of Parliament, iſſued a new writ for the election of a Burgeſs to ſerve in Parliament for Northampton, in the place of Edward Bouverie. Eſq. deceaſed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then roſe, and addreſſed the Houſe:

"Mr. Speaker—" I am perſuaded that it is wholly unneceſſary for me to ſtate, that this Houſe is now aſſembled upon the day to which it was laſt prorogued, and that a Proclamation has been notified in the Gazette, intimating the pleaſure of His Majeſty, that Parliament ſhould from this day be ſtill further prorogued; the Houſe muſt therefore be naturally anxious to aſcertian how it has happened that His Majeſty's ſervants have not executed his commands, and why on this day were not prepared with that Commiſſion which his Proclamation notified. It is my duty, and a painful duty it is, to communicate to this Houſe, that it is owing to the indiſpoſition of His Majeſty that this occurrence has taken place. It is owing to the ſeverity of that indiſpoſition that the Lord Chancellor, whoſe immediate duty it is, has not been able to procure to that Commiſſion the ſignature of His Majeſty: I preſume it is unneceſſary for me to ſtate to this Houſe, that it would not be becoming in his Lordſhip to affix to ſuch a doucument the Great Seal, without the ſanction of the Royal Signature. Perhaps the Houſe will excuſe me, in making one or two obſervations on the ſubject of His Majeſty's regretted indiſpoſition. It will not be imputed, I think, to me, that I would unneceſſarily increaſe and aggravate the public anxiity, which is ſo univerſally felt upon that event. Indeed I ſhould altogether refrain from the topic, did I not feel that the communication I am about to make, is truly conſolatory; for if any thing could more ſenſibly increaſe thoſe feelings of affection, and diminiſh thoſe of affliction, which are at this moment felt by his people for their Sovereign, it is the knowledge that his diſorder has originated from his conſtant unremitting anxiety and attention during the painful and protracted ſufferings of a dearly beloved child. This being the cauſe of His Majeſty's complaint, it affords ſtrong ſatisfactory and additional reaſons for hoping a ſpeedy recovery. I have further the ſincere happineſs of being able to ſtate; that the ſymptoms of his diſorder are peculiarly mild; and that the phyſicians who attend His Majeſty, expreſs an earneſt and confident hope of his recovery. It would be both unbecoming the duty I owe this Houſe, and inconſiſtent with my own feelings, not to have afforded that communication before I adverted to that which is at this moment the practical queſtion for our conſideration. The queſtion barely is, what the Houſe, now aſſembled, ſhould, under ſuch circumſtances, adopt? You, Mr. Speaker, have, in my apprehenſion, intimated the proper courſe we ought to purſue. There can, as it ſtrikes me, be no diſcuſſion upon any other ſubject but the adjournment, and the interval of that adjournment. But ſetting aſide the queſtion, whether this Houſe is competent or incompetent to entertain any other than that of adjournment, ſurely when we take into our conſideration the circumſtances under which this day we are aſſembled, no intimation from the Sovereign expreſſive of his deſire that we ſhould meet, but on the contrary, the moſt authoritative expreſſion of his will that ſuch meeting from this day ſhould be further prorogued; there can be no doubt that any other courſe than adjournment would be highly inconſiſtent. Then the next point is, to what period that adjournment ſhould extend, ſo as to afford that notice and preparation which is beſt calculated to obtain a full attendance—ſuch a degree of attendance as would produce a true Parliamentary opinion as to any ulterior meaſure, whether of a farther adjournment or not. For this object, I think the leaſt time ſhould be 15 days. Indeed, we have a Parliamentary enactment that may operate as a guide; I mean that which empowers His Majeſty upon any unexpected emergency to convene his Parliament in 14 days. In modern times there has alſo been a caſe which might indeed be judged a precedent, and to be only analogous, where a ſimilar motion was propoſed and univerſally acceded to. A motion to that purport it is my intention to make before I ſit down. I apprehend there is only another conſideration ſpringing from that motion, immediately incident to that proceeding, which goes directly to further its object. I allude to the neceſſary means of procuring that very full attendance which, under ſuch circumſtances, is moſt-deſirable. I conceive that the beſt means are a call of the Houſe on this day fortnight, and that in the intermediate time a circular letter be written by you, Sir. requeſting the attendance of Members. I have only to conclude with moving, that this Houſe do, on its riſing, adjourn to this day fortnight; that on that day there ſhould be a call of the Houſe; and that in the interim the Speaker be requeſted to write a circular letter to all Sheriffs of counties, Stewards of towns and boroughs, to acquain their Repreſentatives thereof."

Mr. Sheridan—" Mr. Speaker, fully concurring in the propriety of every ſentiment expreſſed by the Right Honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and feeling, as I do, highly gratified, as I am confident every man who has heard him muſt, in the ſanguine hope he entertains of the ſpeedy recovery of our gracious Sovereign, I only riſe for the purpoſe of ſeconding his Motion.

The Motions were then put and agreed to; after which the Houſe adjourned to Thurſday, the 15th inſtant.

THE KING.

"Windſor Caſtle. Nov. 1.

"His Majeſty has paſſed rather a better night, and is much the ſame to-day as yeſterday.

We ſtop the preſs to ſtate that a Meſſenger is juſt arrived in Downing-ſtreet, with the following Bulletin:—

"Windſor Caſtle, Nov. 2, 1810.

"His Majeſty has paſſed a night with very little ſleep, and is much the ſame to day as His Majeſty was yeſterday.

A Cabinet Council ſat immediately on receiving the intelligence.

Windſor Caſtle, Nov. 4.

"The King is in no reſpect worſe to-day, though His Majeſty has paſſed the night with very little ſleep.

"Windſor Caſtle, Nov. 5, 1810.

"The King has had a good night,—His Majeſty has been rather better through the laſt twenty-four hours.

"It is obſerved, that the Bulletin does little to ſatisfy the anxious ſolicitude of the public with regard to the preciſe ſtate of His Majeſty's health. We have the moſt perfect confidence in the ſkill and integrity of the Phyſicians; but it would be highly acceptable to the public if they were more communicative. We are aſſured that His Majeſty's diſorder is more tranquil than it was on either of his former attacks, and that no danger to life is apprehended from the ſtate of the fever. The pulſe is ſtated to be at 86—and that it never has exceeded 93. It would be gratifying to the loyal feelings of his Majeſty's people to have this important rumour confirmed by the authority of the medical men, becauſe we know that, from the increaſed age of his Majeſty, it has been feared that his conſtitution could not admit of the powerful remedies which might be neceſſary to reduce a high degree of fever, however, we are aſſured, does not exiſt; and it is from the mildneſs of the affliction, we take it for granted, that Miniſters held out to Parliament the confident hopes of a ſpeedy recovery.

"Windſor Caſtle, Nov. 6.

"His Majeſty has paſſed the night with very little ſleep, and is not better this morning."

The flattering proſpect of his Majeſty's convaleſcence, given in the Bulletin of yeſterday, was hailed by the public with the moſt lively expreſſions of joy. In the courſe of the evening on the arrival of the Earl of Winchelſea, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen from Windſor, furniſhed further gratification by accounts ſtill more favourable. It is ſtated, that on Sunday afternoon his Majeſty enjoyed three hours of ſleep, and that he had ſome hours of reſt in the night, by which he was greatly refreſhed and ſtrengthened. The death of the Princeſs Amelia was announced to him, for when Sir H. Halford entered his chamber, and was beginning a converſation leading to the point, his Majeſty ſaid to him—"I find by your manner that my poor girl is no more!—I am prepared for the event—ſhe is happy." Several hours after his Majeſty returned to the ſubject, inquired if it were not ſo, and ſpoke of the paſt ſufferings of his beloved daughter with reſignation and compoſure. His Majeſty alſo recognized Dr. Reynolds by the voice.—Theſe are all ſymptoms moſt promiſing; and from the continuance of his quiet through 24 hours ſucceſſively, the Phyſician have collected the grounds of the favourable report they made yeſterday.

A Bulletin, of which the following is a copy, was iſſued on Tueſday night by the phyſicians at Windſor:—

"Windſor Caſtle, Nov. 6, 1810, eight o'clock P. M.

"His Majeſty has had ſome ſleep, and has appeared a little better throughout this day.

If this ſecond Bulletin had been ſent off by expreſs on Tueſday night to London, it would have been in time for inſertion in all the papers of yeſterday. That diligence, however, not having been uſed, the public were left to indulge all the gloomy ideas held out by the Bulletin of the morning.

The following Bulletin was yeſterday ſhewn at St. James's Palace, and appeared in the whole impreſſion of The Pilot:—

"Windſor Caſtle, Nov. 7, 1810.

"His Majeſty had more ſleep laſt night, and continues fully as well as any part of yeſterday.

"Windſor Caſtle, Nov. 8, 1810.

"His Majeſty has had a little ſleep in the night, and continues much in the ſame ſtate as yeſterday.

The following is a copy of the Bulletin of laſt night, exhibited this morning at St. James's Palace:—

"Windſor Caſtle, Nov. 8, eight o'clock, P. M,

"His Majeſty has had a conſiderable degree of fever in the courſe of to-day, but has ſlept ſince ſix o'clock."

We are greatly rejoiced to have it in our power to give this day, a more favourable account of the ſtate of His Majeſty, than any that has been iſſued by the phyſicians ſince the commencement of His Majeſty's indiſpoſition. The Meſſenger arrived in town about noon, and brought the following Bulletin:—

"Windſor Caſtle, Nov. 9, 1810.

"His Majeſty has had ſeveral hours ſleep, and appears rather better to-day.

"H. R. REYNOLDS. "M. BAILLIE."
"H. HALFORD. "R. WILLIS."
"W. HEBERDEN.

Dr. Willis, whoſe father ſo ſucceſsfully attended the King in his former ſevere illneſs, was ſent for expreſs on Wedneſday morning, and in a few hours arrived at Windſor from London.—He immediately conſulted with the other phyſicians, and, and after ſeeing the King, ſet in a chaiſe and four, for London, and returned to Windſor in the evening. Soon after, he attended His Majeſty, accompanied by the other phyſicians. After a general conſultation, the Bulletin was iſſued, which we gave yeſterday with the Bulletin of the day.

About twelve o'clock at night two Gentlemen arrived at Windſor in a poſt-chaiſe and four from London. This arrival had for ſome time previouſly been expected with great anxiety by Dr. Willis, and he immediately conducted them to the Caſtle.

The Earl Marſhal's Order for a general Mourning for her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia.

Theſe are to give public notice, that it is expected that, upon the preſent occaſion of the death of her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia all perſons do put themſelves into decent Mourning; the ſaid Mourning to begin on Sunday next the 11th inſtant.

NORFOLK, E. M.

LONDON—NOVEMBER 1.

We have ſtated in another column, the moſt important particulars ariſing from the indiſpoſition of his Majeſty, which, though we truſt neither ſerious nor likely to be of long duration, is, under the circumſtances of the moment, particularly inconvenient. A Cabinet Council was ſummoned at Windſor, this morning at eight o'clock. His Majeſty's Medical attendants were to be examined, and according to their report, it was to be decided whether the Commiſſion for executing the form of proroguing the Parliament ſhould be ſubmitted for his Majeſty's ſignature, or the meeting ſuffered to take place, and to follow the courſe laid down in former inſtances in 1788, as given more at large in the other article in this paper to which we have alluded.

A five French privateer, La Loire, of 16 guns, and 116 men, arrived on Monday at Plymouth, captured weſtward of Scilly, after a ſmart action of 55 minutes, in which ſhe loſt one man killed and ſeveral wounded, by the Oreſtes, of 16 guns and 80 men. She bore down on the Oreſtes, being rigged bark faſhion; the Oreſtes had only one man wounded. We truſt we ſhall ſoon hear of ſome more of theſe marauders being brought into Britiſh ports.

The late dying bequeſt of a ring to her Royal Father, by the Princes Amelia, has not been correctly ſtated. It was not compoſed of any valuable ſtone in the poſſeſſion of her Royal Highneſs, but was a ſimple ring made to contain a ſmall lock of her hair, which was incloſed under a cryſtal table, ſet round with a few ſparks of diamonds. It was executed at Meſſrs. Rundell and Bridge's ſo expeditiouſly, that the meſſenger who came expreſs with the order, conveyed it back to Windſor. The affecting mourful ceremonial of preſenting it may more eaſily be conceived than deſcribed. The fair ſufferer bore it with more fortitude than her afflicted ſire; for it made an impreſſion upon his feelings, which, it is feared will not eaſily be removed.

Yeſterday a Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt India Houſe, when Captain James Horſburgh was appointed Examiner of ſhips' Journals.—The ſhip Hope was ſtationed for Madras and China, inſtead of China direct; as was the ſhip Union, Gallard, to St. Helena and Bengal, inſtead of Bengal direct.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 2.

This day, about twelve o'clock, departed this life, at Windſor, after a long and painful illneſs, her Royal Highneſs the Princes Amelia, His Majeſty's youngeſt daughter, to the great grief of all the Royal Family.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 5th of November, 1810, preſent the Lords of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

It is this day ordered by their Lordſhips, that his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury do prepare a from of prayer to Almighty God for the reſtoration of His Majeſty's health:

And it is hereby further ordered, that His Majeſty's Printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the ſaid from of prayer, that the ſame may be forthwith ſent round and read in the ſeveral churches throughout theſe parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland.

CHETWYND.

A blue ribband has lapſed by the death of the Earl of Dartmouth, which, with all other great ſtate honours that fall, muſt reſt in abeyance till the Sovereign's recovery.

THE PILOT—Nov. 5.

Yeſterday a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, for the purpoſe of receiving the opinion of Counſel, on the caſe directed to be propoſed in relation to the Lord Mayor Elect being ſworn into office, although the Lord Chancellor had not declared His Majeſty's aſſent. The Court reſolved, that his Lordſhip ſhould be ſworn this day at Guildhall, and before the Barons of the Exchequer to-morrow, as, by the cuſtom of London, the old Lord Mayor cannot hold over. The proceſſions on both occaſions will be as private as poſſible, and no entertainment will be given.

Her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia will be interred at the Chapel Royal of St. George'., Windſor on Tueſday evening, the 13th day of November, 1810.

LONDON.—Nov. 9, 1810.

According as every additional day arrives and elapſes without the anxiouſly expected reſults, the public anxiety for the recovery or his Majeſty, and for the intelligence of the reaſonably looked-for ſucceſs of Lord Wellington, becomes more acute and ſenſible. On the latter ſubject the impatience, though of much longer duration (having ſubſiſted nearly a month, while the indiſpoſition of his Majeſty has been known little more than a week,) leſs agitation prevails; for while we have no reaſon to look for any but joyful news from Lord Wellington, the proſpect of our gracious Sovereign's recovery remains dark, clouded, and uncertain. Public prayers ordered; but his Majeſty's affectionate and devoted ſubjects did not wait any order to implore this bleſſing of Providence; a bleſſing the ſpeedy conſummation of which is rendered more eſſential, by a dread, we are ſure ill founded, that a renewal of the obnoxious pretentions, and the violent and protracted debates of 1788 9, may be apprehended.—This apprehenſion has no foundation whatſoever, beyond an unauthorized and very indiſcreet opinion expreſſed in a paper, whoſe ſentiments, however fooliſh, the Miniſters frequently ſuffer the injury to find miſtaken for theirs. The public may, however, be tranquillized on this ſubject. The recurrence of the horrible diſcord of that lamentable period is impoſſible.

We are ſorry to ſtate, that the negociation for the exchange of priſoners, notwithſtanding the long protracted, though faint hopes, that have hitherto been cheriſhed, has ultimately and totally failed.

THE REPERTORY—DECEMBER 4, 1810.

LISBON OCT. 23.

Copy of a Diſpatch from Marſhal General Lord Wellington, to His Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

Moſt Illuſtrious and Excellent Sir.

Since the diſpatch which I ſent to your Excellency dated on the 18th inſt. the enemy have been principally occupied in reconnoitering our poſitions, and fortifying their own; for the purpoſe of effecting the former object they have had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the troops compoſing our advanced poſts, who have uniformly behaved very well.

On the 14th the enemy made an attack with infantry, ſupported by artillery, on a ſmall detachment of the 71ſt regiments which formed the advanced guard of the diviſion under the command of Lieutenant Gen. Sir Brent Spencer, near Sebral de Montegraſo, with the view of covering one of his reconnoitering parties. Our detachment, led by the Hon. Lieut. Col. Codagan and Lieut. Col. Reynell, charged the enemy with the higheſt intrepidity and compelled them to retire to the above mentioned place.

The whole force of the 8th diviſion of the French army, and part of the 6th, arrived that afternoon at the camp near Sobral, and conſequently I judged it neceſſary to withdraw the diviſion under the command of Sir Breat Spencer from the advanced ſituation which it occupied.

The gun boats on the river Tagus commanded by Lieut. Berkley, with which Admiral Berkely ſupported the right of the army, near Alhandra, alſo had an action and fired on the parties with which the enemy reconnoitered on that ſide, and in this reſpect their ſervices have been of great utility.

I have at the ſame time the ſatisfaction to acquaint your Excellency, that the information which I tranſmitted to you in my former deſpatch of the 13th inſt. relative to the march of the detachments of the troops commanded by Gen. Baſchar, has been ſince confirmed.

Col. Trant arrived near Coimbra on the 7th inſt. and immediately attacked the advanced poſts which the enemy had without the place, and which he cut off and prevented from entering the city, to which he marched with the utmoſt rapidity, and took poſſeſſion of it. The reſiſtance made by the enemy was not of long duration. He took priſoners 80 officers and 5000 men, the greater part ſick and wounded. I have the honor to encloſe to your Excellency, a copy of the diſpatch, which Colonel Trant ſent to Marſhal Beresford, and alſo a copy of the letter which the Marſhal, in conſequence of that affair, tranſmitted to me.

On the following day Brigadier Gen. Miller, and Col. Wilſon arrived at Coimbra with the detachments under their command. They afterwards made priſoners of nearly 350 ſoldiers, who had ſeperated themſelves from their regiments on their march, for the purpoſe, as they ſay, of procuring food.

Col. Wilſon has ſince advanced with a guard of infantry and cavalry to Cordeixa, while brigadier Gen. Miller is in Coimbra.

I encloſe to your Excellency a copy of a letter from Marſhal Beresford, relative to thoſe events.

A detachment of the garriſon of Peniche ſent out by Brig. Gen. Blunt, has alſo been ſucceſsful, having made 48 priſoners from the rear of the enemy's army, and killed nine. Lieut. Col. Waters whom I employed, with ſmall detachments of infantry and cavalry, likewiſe took a conſiderable number of priſoners from the enemy's rear.

The difficulties which the enemy experience in procuring ſubſiſtence, and which they have incurred by invading this country without having provided magazines, and without having adopted meaſures to ſecure their rear of their communications with Spain has placed them under the neceſſity of ſending out ſoldiers to procure ſupplies, and owing to this circumſtance not a day paſſes without deſerters or priſoners coming in.

Every thing remains tranquil in the north of Portugal, according to the laſt diſpatches that I have received.

My laſt intelligence from Cadiz is the 4th inſtant.

I have the honor to be &c.

WELLINGTON.

Head Quarters at Peronegro, 20th Oct. 1810.
His Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjax.

The following is the ſecond letter:—

Extract of a Deſpatch from Marſhal Gen. Lord Wellington, to His Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjax.

Moſt Illuſtrious and Excellent Sir,

The enemy continue to occupy the ſame poſitions (in front of the army) which I ſtated to your Excellency in my former deſpatch of the 20th inſt. that they then occupied. I have however detached ſome towards Santarem Gen. Loiſon having on the 22d marched to that place with the diviſion under his command; and it appears by advices from his officer commanding at Abrantes, dated on the 24th inſt. that an enemy's corps of infantry and cavalry, entered Thomar on that day.

The accounts which I have received from the priſoners and deſerters, who have been brought to this army, all agree in confirming the ſtatements of the difficulties and miſeries, which the enemy ſuffer by reaſon of the great ſcarcity of proviſions of every kind.

They alſo ſtate that the enemy were collecting and preparing materials to conſtruct a bridge over the river Tagus, but though we have a good view of that river, of the different points, of the poſitions which the army occupies and have officers and ſeveral individuals em

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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